

Development of Dry Farming in Bangalore District

521. Sri G. RAME GOWDA (Doddaballapur).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:—

- (a) the percentage of irrigated area in Bangalore District ;
- (b) The Scheme envisaged for development of dry Farming in the District ?

Sri B. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture).—

(a) 12.22 per cent.

(b) Contour-bunding has been taken up as a measure of development of dry farming in the District. The Farmers are also being advised to adopt contour cultivation and other Dry Farming practices.

Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public importance

re : Police firing, etc., in Gadag

Sri K. H. PATIL (Hubli).—I call the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to the Police firing and lathi charge at Gadag.

Sri MANIKRAO PATIL.—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I read the following Statement :

As the Hon. Members are already aware a statement was made in this House on 27th February 1970 regarding the agitation in Hubli-Dharwar as a protest against the Central Government's tentative proposal to reopen the Mysore-Maharashtra border issue. The present situation at Hubli-Dharwar is reported to be fairly normal except for a few stray incidents. On 27th February 1970 about 2,000 students of Karnatak College, Dharwar proposed to take out a procession. In view of the prohibitory orders in force they were advised not to take out the procession, but they did not pay heed to the advice. The students who went about shouting slogans and forcing shops to close indulged in pelting stones at the shops and the police. After mild lathi-charge, the police dispersed the crowd by about 16-00 hours. The prohibitory orders under section 35 of the Mysore Police Act in Hubli-Dharwar Corporation area have been extended for a further period of one week.

In Hubli, at about 22-30 hours on 27th February 1970, some students blocked the road by placing cement pipes across the national high-way near Virayanagar. Before the police could reach the spot and remove the obstruction, a lorry loaded with edible oil and jowar came at high speed. The driver of the lorry who noticed the obstacles across the road suddenly applied brakes and the lorry turned turtle and fell on its left side. One person who was sitting on the load died on the spot

and seven others received injuries. Four of them have been admitted as in-patients in the hospital.

On the afternoon of 28th February 1970 about 500 school boys and others of Holealur are reported to have damaged the outer signal near the railway bridge over Malaprabha river, and damaged the signalling equipments. They burnt the level crossing gate and smashed the cabin of the gateman and damaged the glass panes and lamps in the waiting-room. They broke open the tool box, took out the tools and caused much damage to equipments. They also removed seven fish plates and damaged the entry gate. They attacked Holealur Post Office and damaged glass panes. Three telegraphy poles were uprooted. The tiled roof of the old pump-house was damaged and more than 1,000 old cement bags kept inside were partially burnt. The police have registered cases for rioting and mischief and arrested some persons. The extent of damage caused to the properties of the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department at Holealur is about Rs. 20,000

In Bijapur, the students of the local colleges took out a procession on 26th February 1970 at about 10-00 A.M. At the very outset, the students were duly advised not to indulge in any acts of violence or mischief and the students' leaders promised to abide by the advice. As the procession was passing through the streets, the students requested the shop-keepers to close their shops and went on pulling down Marathi Boards. Some students pelted stones at the Marathi Vidyalaya and damaged window-panes and tiles. However they were chased away. By the time the procession reached the Railway Station, the strength had swelled to about eight thousand. There, the processionists divided themselves into batches and entered the railway station through open railway tracks from railway yard, and started removing Marathi boards on the platform and pelted stones. Some others attacked the Tea Stall on the Platform and damaged the Railway clock. Again, an appeal was made to the students to disperse peacefully, but they paid no heed to the advice. Some persons started pulling down the railway telegraph lines and signals, etc. The District Magistrate who was present on the spot declared the mob as a unlawful assembly and asked them to disperse, but the mob refused to obey the orders. Under the orders of the District Magistrate, the police resorted to a mild lathi charge and burst tear gas shells with a view to preventing further loss to property. Thereafter, the demonstrators left the railway station and entered the town. They were chased away since they continued to indulge in committing mischief and causing damage to public and private property. The demonstrators finally dispersed by about 15-30 hours. In this connection, five police officers and six men received minor injuries. The total damage to public and private property is estimated to be Rs. 30,000 approximately. The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 35 of the Mysore Police Act, 1953 to be effective for a period of one week with effect from 26th February 1970. In all, six cases of mischief and rioting have been registered under Sections 147,

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148 and 426 I.P.C. The Railway Police are also taking action separately in respect of damage caused to the railway property. The situation is now under control.

About four thousand College students of Gadag took out a procession at 10-30 hours on 27th February 1970 and the strength gradually increased to about six thousand. Some miscreants damaged a M.S.R.T.C. Bus and one or two private buses also, but the police promptly intervened. The crowd then attacked the Maratha Mandal with stones at 13-40 hours. They reached Gadag Railway Station and stopped the Sholapur bound Hubli-Sholapur passenger train at the Railway Station itself. They pelted stones at the train, broke the glass and wooden shutters of the bogies and damaged the cushion in the first class compartment and also broke the lights. The tube lights on the platform were also broken by pelting stones. The crowd having been declared unlawful by the Magistrate, Police dispersed the mob by resorting to a mild lathi-charge. People from the Betgeri Settlement area also joined and a crowd of about four thousand collected on the track and persisted in damaging railway property and throwing stones. After the Taluk Magistrate declared the Assembly as unlawful, the police resorted to lathi-charge and bursting of tear gas shells to disperse the crowd. The retreating crowd started damaging signalling equipments, cut off the wires and uprooted many telegraph poles. A section of the crowd set fire to the wooden sleepers on the under bridge and attempted to render the bridge unfit for railway traffic. There was very heavy and continuous stone throwing by nearly three thousand demonstrators, and the use of tear gas proved ineffective. As there was no other way of protecting the bridge and other railway equipment, the Taluk Magistrate had to order the opening of fire as a last resort. After due warning one round was fired at the crowd as a result of which one person aged sixteen years, a tailor by profession was injured on the left thigh. He is progressing in the K.M.C. Hospital, Hubli. The crowd again reassembled and started advancing towards the Station by pelting stones. The police chased them away. All the shops and cinemas were closed in Gadag; Post Offices, Banks and some of the State Government Offices, were also closed at 16.30 hours. During the agitation the Head Post Office, Gadag, was also attacked, windows damaged and an attempt was made to set fire to the records. The windows of the Taluk Office and Taluk Police Station have also been damaged by the crowd. Shivaji Statue at Maratha Mandal building and Tilak Statue at the Tilak Park were damaged. The situation was brought under control by 18-00 hours. As a result of these incidents at Gadag, the Taluk Magistrate, Circle Police Inspector, three Police Sub-Inspectors, twenty Police Constables and twelve R.P.F. personnel were injured. More than twenty-five civilians were injured as a result of stone throwing and lathi-charge. The estimated damage to police vehicles is Rs. 2,000. The extent of damage to the railway and telegraph property is reported to be

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about Rs. 50,000. Seventy persons have been rounded up and the Railway Police have registered cases for rioting and mischief. Prohibitory orders under section 35 of Mysore Police Act have been promulgated in Gadag and Betgeri limits for a period of one week.

In Belgaum, about one thousand students assembled beyond the City limits on Poona-Bangalore Road at about 3-30 P.M. on 27-2-70. and attempted to obstruct through traffic on the national high-way. But they were dispersed by the Police.

At Gokak, a crowd of about 5,000 collected at about 13-30 hours on 28-2-1970 in defiance of prohibitory orders. The agitators were carrying clubs and stones. In spite of the appeal made by the leaders of the town, the Tahsildar and the Police, the crowd refused to disperse and threatened to burn the Police Station. The crowd was declared as an unlawful assembly by the Tahsildar and a lathi charge was resorted to by the police. The crowd showed no signs of dispersing but resorted to very heavy stone throwing on the police as a result of which one D.S.P., 2 S. Is and 31 policemen were injured. The violent mob then proceeded towards the Police Station. As there was imminent danger of the Police Station being burnt and as the local leaders had left the place giving up all hopes of persuading the crowd, the police were compelled to open fire to protect life and property. Four rounds were fired and then the crowd started dispersing. Three persons were injured in the firing and they are progressing in the hospital. Fourteen others received minor injuries due to stone throwing and lathi charge.

A mob of 260 to 300 persons detained Deccan Express Train at Gokak Railway Station for one hour and they were dispersed.

Some disturbances took place in Bailhongal also. Between 11-00 hours and 13-00 hours on 28-2-1970 a mob of 5,000 persons took out a procession in the Town, pelted stones at the Post Office and damaged postal properties. The crowd was dispersed after a mild lathi charge and the people moved in different directions and went on uprooting telephone poles and damaging telephone wires. The situation was brought under control by 13.00 hours.

On 1-3-1970 a mob of 600 to 700 persons detained the Bangalore-Poona Deccan Express and the Poona-Bangalore Mail trains for about an hour in Bage. adi Railway Station. A mob of 700 to 800 persons stopped the Poona-Bangalore train at Gunthal Railway Station for about 20 minutes.

In Bhalki (Bidar District), a procession was taken out at 10.00 hours on 28-2-1970. When the procession was moving in the town a group of students removed rail from the track at a place two furlongs away from the Railway Station towards Kamalnagar. This was immediately noticed and the track was set right. Five telegraph wires were found cut on a pole by the side of the track. The demonstrators also held up a train for half an hour and then allowed it to proceed further. A case has been registered on the complaint of the Station

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Master in connection with the removal of the rail and it is under investigation.

At Haveri, the local students numbering about 4,000 took out a procession at 9-30 A.M. on 2-3-1970 and forced the shop keepers to close their shops. Police guards were immediately posted at the Railway Station, Post Office and Telephones Exchange. At 10-30 A.M. a mob of 6,000 people entered the Railway Station Platform and stopped the Hubli-Birur passenger train near the home signal and placed obstructions on the track. The train had to be taken back to Karajgi. Later on, the mob proceeded to the outer-signal on Byadagi side and squatted on the track. At 11-40 A.M. the Bangalore-Poona Mail was stopped and as the crowd started throwing stones at the train, a lathi charge was made. Some persons set fire to two third class carriages. The passengers were detrained and the luggages were removed from those carriages. The two carriages were detached and with the remaining carriages, the train proceeded to Hubli at 17.00 hours. During the disturbances, the demonstrators damaged railway signalling equipment and the P and T exchange. The damage caused to the Railway property is estimated to be Rs. 3 lakhs and the damage caused to the Telephone Exchange is about Rs. one lakh. Forty persons have been rounded up and prohibitory orders have been promulgated under section 35 of the Mysore Police Act in Haveri and Ranabennur Municipal limits up to 7th March 1970.

Necessary Police Bandobust arrangements have been made at all places to prevent untoward happenings. The Police have acted with great restraint and used minimum force when circumstances compelled them to do so.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಗದಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯ ತಿಲಕರ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಂತರ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವಾಗ ಕೇವಲ 100 ಜನರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದ್ದರು. ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಆಗ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಯ್ತು. ಇದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

2-30 P.M.

ಎರಡನೇಯದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಗೋವಿಂದರಾವ್ ಚಾವಾಣ್ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಗರು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಗಡಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವರ ಅಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಸರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಮೂರನೇಯದು ಕೆಲವು ಹುಡುಗರು ಸತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಖೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಿರಪರಾಧಿ ಹುಡುಗರು ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

SRI MANIK RAO PATIL.—Sir, it is not correct to say that the Police were silently observing when the statues of Shivaji and Lokmanya

Thilak were being attacked. In fact, the police have taken timely action and dispersed the crowd and warned them. As regards the allegation of the hon. Member that attempts were made to enter one of his friend's house and attack his friend, I may inform him that no such incident has come to the notice of the Government. If the hon. Member sends a specific complaint, certainly this matter will be investigated.

Sri S. BANGARAPPA.—In this connection, I have received a telegram from Hubli, which reads as follows :

“ Police force Students to vacate rooms in Dharwar. Many students in Hospital. Police Sambra and Khanapur Reserve Police arrived. Kannadigas Police Superintendent son-in-law of Subramaniam (INDICATE). Deputy Commissioner D. M. K.—Hanamaraddi ”

ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲಗಳಿಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು, ಬಹಳ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಾಂಬ್ರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾನಾಪುರದಿಂದ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂರವರ ಆಳಿಯು ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಯವರಂತೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಗರು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಕಂಚೊಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವರದಿಗಾರರೂ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇವತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತೀರಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri MANIKRAO PATIL.—Sir, it is not correct to attribute motives. In fact, these officers belong to the all India cadre and service. Neither they have got any particular affection for the State nor any prejudice against the State. They are purely discharging their duties. So far as the complaint of the hon. Member that the Police entered a Hostel and brutally attacked the students is concerned, it is also not correct. The Police have used the minimum force to disperse the crowd wherever it was required. In fact in many places the Police and the District Magistrate repeatedly warned the mob to disperse; but when the mob did not give any response to the warning, the Police has resorted to some slight, minimum, required force.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—What does the Hon'ble Deputy Minister mean by minimum force ?

Sri MANIK RAO PATIL.—The force that is required only to the extent of dispersing the mob.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಗೌಡ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್.—ಈಗ ಬೆಳಗಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಪೊಲೀಸರೂ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಗಲಾಟೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಗಲಾಟೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಏನೆನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಜಿರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಗೌಡ ಇನಾಂದಾರ್)

ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಹುಡುಗರು ಹೀಗೆ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಠೀ ಚಾರ್ಜ್, ಮತ್ತು ಟಿಯರ್‌ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಡುಗಿರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊಡೆದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

Sri S. K. AMIN.—Sir, I rise to a point of order under Rule 63 (2). This is not a debate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What the hon'ble Member has pointed out is true. There is no provision for seeking clarification but the practice has grown in the Lok Sabha for seeking one or two clarifications by the Members who have given Calling Attention notice. But other members are not allowed to seek clarifications. Therefore, it is better that this convention is followed. Members who have not given Calling Attention notice are requested not to seek any clarifications.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಈ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಣವರು ಆ ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಏಕೆ?

Sri MANIK RAO PATIL.—Government sense the feelings of the people of the State and it does not like to come in the way of either political parties or individuals or movement of the students. The concern of the Government is to maintain law and order. As long as political parties and others carry on this movement peacefully, the Government will not come in their way. But, when they indulge in violence it is the primary responsibility of the Government to protect the life and property, whether it be Government property or private property.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಕಾರ್ ಅಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಏನು ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಆದರೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೇ ತಾವು ಓದುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರ ವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ ಅಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪೊಲೀಸರು ರಾಠೀ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ, ಗೋಲಿಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ವರದಿ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರುಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಗೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಗದಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪುಂಡರಾ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ? ಇನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಆ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಸಾಬೀತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

SRI MANIKRAO PATIL.—Generally on such occasions it is only the anti-social elements who are responsible for violence. There is no doubt about it. With regard to the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Nagappa, I can say that as long as Government is satisfied on the report of the officers, the question of sending another officer to get the report does not arise.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—On a point of order. With regard to the next item, that is, presentation of the report of the Business Advisory Committee, I request you to hold it over. You can take it up tomorrow. I have something to say and I do not want to say on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER.—I shall take it up after 3 P.M.

Election of Members to the State Library Authority

Results

MR. SPEAKER.—I have an announcement to make. As the number of nominations is equal to the number of seats to be filled, the following members are declared elected to the State Library Authority.—

Sriyuths :

- (1) P. Anjanappa
- (2) S. Puttaswamy
- (3) Solur Siddappa
- (4) Smt. Winnifred Fernandes.

Presentation of Petitions

(i) by Sri D. B. Kalmankar

SRI D. B. KALMANKAR (Aland).—I present a petition signed by Sri Dharma Gaibanna Wagge and 24 others of Bongarga village of Aland Taluk.

MR. SPEAKER.—The petition presented is referred to the Committee on Petitions.

(ii) Sri M. Nagappa

SRI M. NAGAPPA (Raichur).—I present a petition signed by Sri Obalappa and 107 others of Gangavathi Taluk.

MR. SPEAKER.—The petition presented is referred to the Committee on Petitions.